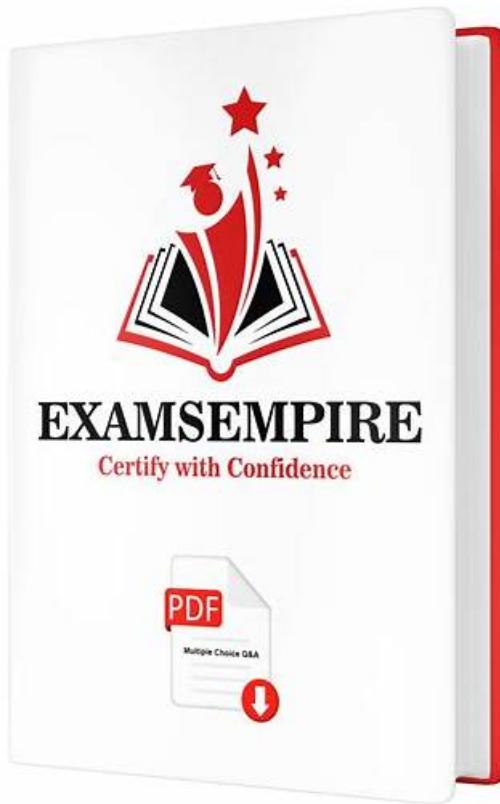


# Brain EC-COUNCIL 312-38 Exam | Valid Exam 312-38 Braindumps



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EC-COUNCIL 312-38 exam is a certification exam for the EC-Council Certified Network Defender (CND) designation. The CND certification is designed for professionals who wish to specialize in network defense and security. 312-38 exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills required for identifying, securing, and defending a network infrastructure against various types of cyber threats.

EC-COUNCIL 312-38 (EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND) Certification Exam is a widely recognized certification program that is designed to help professionals develop a foundational understanding of network security protocols, tools, and technologies. EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND certification exam focuses on the development of skills and knowledge pertaining to network defense, network security, and network security operations. The EC-COUNCIL 312-38 Certification program is intended for IT professionals, network administrators, and cybersecurity specialists who are looking to develop expertise in network defense and security.

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EC-COUNCIL 312-38, also known as EC-Council Certified Network Defender (CND), is an exam designed to test individuals' understanding of network defense mechanisms and their ability to implement them in real-world scenarios. 312-38 Exam covers a wide range of topics related to network security, including network defense fundamentals, network security threats, network security controls, and network security management. EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND certification is recognized globally as a benchmark for network defense expertise and is highly valued by organizations looking for professionals with the skills to protect their networks from cyber threats.

## **EC-COUNCIL EC-Council Certified Network Defender CND Sample Questions (Q289-Q294):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 289**

You are responsible for network functions and logical security throughout the corporation. Your company has over 250 servers running Windows Server 2012, 5000 workstations running Windows 10, and 200 mobile users working from laptops on Windows 8. Last week 10 of your company's laptops were stolen from a salesman, while at a conference in Barcelona. These laptops contained proprietary company information.

While

doing a damage assessment, a news story leaks about a blog post containing information about the stolen laptops and the sensitive information. What built-in Windows feature could you have implemented to protect the sensitive information on these laptops?

- A. You could have implemented the Encrypted File System (EFS)
- B. If you would have implemented Pretty Good Privacy (PGP).
- C. You should have implemented the Distributed File System (DFS).
- D. You should have used 3DES.

### **Answer: A**

Explanation:

The Encrypted File System (EFS) is a feature of the NTFS file system available in Windows that provides filesystem-level encryption. It allows for the transparent encryption of files, protecting confidential data from attackers who might gain physical access to the computers. EFS uses a combination of symmetric key encryption and public key technology to protect files. The symmetric key, known as the File Encryption Key (FEK), is used to encrypt the file data, and then the FEK itself is encrypted with a public key associated with the user's identity and stored with the file. This ensures that only authorized users can decrypt the encrypted files. EFS is particularly suitable for protecting sensitive data on laptops that might be lost or stolen, as it ensures that the data remains inaccessible without the appropriate encryption key.

References: The information about EFS is consistent with the features and capabilities as described in the Windows documentation and resources on filesystem-level encryption123.

### **NEW QUESTION # 290**

Which of the following ranges of addresses can be used in the first octet of a Class C network address?

- A. 128-191
- B. 224-255
- C. 0-127
- D. 192-223

### **Answer: D**

### **NEW QUESTION # 291**

James is working as a Network Administrator in a reputed company situated in California. He is monitoring his network traffic with the help of Wireshark. He wants to check and analyze the traffic against a PING sweep attack. Which of the following Wireshark filters will he use?

- A. icmp.type==8 or icmp.type==0
- B. icmp.type==8 or icmp.type==16

- C. icmp.type==0 and icmp.type==16
- D. icmp.type==8 and icmp.type==0

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

James should use the Wireshark filter icmp.type==8 or icmp.type==0 to detect a PING sweep attack. This filter will capture both ICMP echo requests and echo replies, which are used in PING sweeps to discover active hosts on a network. When conducting a PING sweep, an attacker sends ICMP echo requests (type 8) to multiple hosts and listens for echo replies (type 0). By monitoring for both types, James can effectively identify a PING sweep attack.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 292**

Which component of the data packets is encrypted in Transport mode encryption of an IPsec server?

- A. Encryption is not used in IPsec server
- B. Header
- **C. Payload**
- D. Header and Payload

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In Transport mode encryption of an IPsec server, only the payload of the data packet is encrypted. This mode is designed to encrypt the message within an IP packet, while the header remains unencrypted. Transport mode is used for end-to-end communication between a client and a server, where the server can interpret the headers to route the packet to the correct application or process.

References: The information is consistent with the IPsec standards and documentation, which specify that in Transport mode, the data within the original IP packet is protected, but not the IP header123. This ensures that the packet retains its original IP header, allowing it to be routed properly through the network.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 293**

Which of the following VPN topologies establishes a persistent connection between an organization's main office and its branch offices using a third-party network or the Internet?

- A. Point-to-Point
- B. Full Mesh
- **C. Hub-and-Spoke**
- D. Star

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The Hub-and-Spoke VPN topology is designed to establish a persistent connection between a central hub, typically an organization's main office, and its various branches. This topology is efficient for organizations with many branch offices that need to communicate with the main office but not necessarily with each other directly. It uses a third-party network or the Internet to create these connections, allowing for secure communication over potentially insecure networks like the Internet. The hub-and-spoke model reduces the number of tunnels required compared to other topologies, such as full mesh, which needs a direct tunnel between each site.

References: The information aligns with the VPN topologies described in Cisco's documentation, which details that a hub-and-spoke topology usually represents an intranet VPN that connects an enterprise's main office with branch offices using persistent connections12.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 294**

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